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CSSR COUNCIL DISCUSSES CEMA MEETING PREPARATIONS

AU070954 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jan 81 p 2

[CTK Report: "On the Cooperation of the CEMA Countries' Production"]

[Text] Prague, 5 Jan (CTK)--The Council for International Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation held a meeting in Prague on Monday. The meeting was presided over by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek.

The council dealt with preparations for the 98th Session of the CEMA Executive Committee, which will be held in Moscow next week. Among other things, the council assessed proposals pertaining to the further development of scientific-technical cooperation and the specialization and cooperation of production among the CEMA member countries.

The council also discussed a report on the course and results of the 19th consultation of representatives of CEMA member countries on legal questions, which was held in Budapest in December 1980.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN DELEGATE IN BUCHAREST--Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, left for Bucharest yesterday to attend the 24th CEMA session in the planning sector. At Sofia airport Kiril Zarev was seen off by, among others, Petre Duminica, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to our country. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Dec 80 p 4 AU] Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, returned from Bucharest yesterday. He participated in the 24th session of CEMA in the planning sector. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Dec 80 p 6 AU]

CSSR DELEGATE IN BUCHAREST--A Czechoslovak delegation led by Vaclav Hula, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, arrived in Bucharest on 16 December. The delegation will attend the 24th session of the CEMA Committee for cooperation in the planning sector. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Dec 80 p 1 AU]

AVIATION PERSONNEL TRAINING--Aviators from Hungary and Poland yesterday became the first students of the joint center for the training of civil aviation pilots, technical and dispatch personnel of the CEMA member countries. The center, which is located in Ulyanovsk on the Volga, will contribute to a more perfect training of the socialist countries' airlines personnel. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Jan 81 p 7 AU]

CEMA ROLLER BEARING SPECIALISTS--The 39th management session of the Organization for Cooperation of Roller Bearing Industries of the CEMA countries (OZWI) ended in Eisenach over the weekend after 4 days of deliberations. Participating in the session were representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR, CSSR and Yugoslavia. For the first time a Cuban delegation attended as an observer. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS TAKES WEATHER MEASURES

AU131848 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jan 81 pp 1-4

[At the Council of Ministers: "Decisive Measures in the Struggle To Promptly Overcome Snowstorm Consequences"]

[Text] Influenced by a cyclone that crossed our country, strong winds and heavy snowfalls have developed in Bulgaria. Serious difficulties occurred in the Sliven, Stara Zagora, Burgas, Varna, Tolbukhin, Shumen, Yambol, Khaskovo, Kurdzhali, and Silistra Okrugs in the industry and transportation sectors, in building activities, in agriculture, as well as in supplying the population with foodstuffs.

In order to overcome the consequences of these climate conditions, under the leadership of okrug and municipal party committees, the executive committees of the okrug and municipal People's Councils have done considerable work.

The permanent government commission adopted prompt practical measures. The competent ministries and departments are actively participating in those activities.

The necessary forces and financial means have been implemented to clear roads and restore electric power and water supplies. The areas affected by the weather conditions have been supplied with food, fuel and building materials.

Subdepartments of the Ministry of National Defense and of the Ministry of the Interior are participating in emergency repair work. Teams from the main administration of the engineering-construction forces, and groups from civil defense, economic organizations and local administrative departments are also involved in the work. The population of the affected areas is also actively participating in the struggle against the natural disasters.

The situation in the country, however, is still alarming. Improvement of meteorological conditions is expected within the next few days.

In order to promptly overcome the consequences and in order to create prerequisites for normal work in the production sphere and of practical production activities, the Council of Ministers Bureau has issued the following instructions valid as of 12 January 1981:

1. The Ministry of Power Supply must organize the restoration of electric power supply of inhabited settlements, enterprises and administrative offices, by 11 January 1981.

2. The following instructions apply to the Ministry of Transportation:

A) Additional measures are to be adopted to put into operation all technical equipment, to restore the roads and restore normal functioning of automobile and railroad transportation.

The ministers and leading functionaries of other departments must provide the permanent okrug committees for struggle against natural disasters the necessary equipment and motor car transportation to clear roads.

B) Normal transportation of workers to the first shift must be ensured by 12 January 1981.

C) Foodstuffs, liquid fuel and building materials must be supplied for the large consumption centers in the areas affected by the weather conditions.

D) Measures must be adopted for prompt resumption of work in the Varna and Burgas ports, as well as in the Danube ports, to start loading and unloading ships, by recruiting, if necessary, the engineering troops of the Ministry of Transportation.

3. The following instructions are issued for the chairman of the National Agroindustrial Union:

A) He is in charge of adopting prompt measures to provide the necessary quantities of flour, meat, milk and other foodstuffs for the capital and for the large consumption centers as well as for the areas affected by the storms.

B) He is in charge of organizing restoration work on the farms, in hothouses and at agricultural sites which have been affected by the storms.

Specialists from the National Agroindustrial Union Central Council are to be urgently dispatched for local assistance.

4. Instructions are being issued for the following ministers: The minister of supplies and state reserves, the minister of domestic trade and public services, the minister of construction and building materials, the minister of forestry and timber industry. These ministers are in charge of putting together and providing the necessary construction materials—such as bricks, glass, timber, cable, cement, nails, and others--for the areas affected by the storms. The minister of transportation is in charge of ensuring the prompt transport of such materials.

5. The minister of supplies and state reserves must, if necessary, authorize the use of materials from the state reserve, by setting schedules to pay back such reserves for the economic organizations that will use them.

6. The minister of chemical industry and the minister of transportation are in charge of safeguarding the regular supply of enterprises, administrative offices and of the entire population with liquid fuel and must prevent interruption of production and of the population's supply as well as interruption of production and of the population's supply, as well as interruption of normal transportation work for fuel shortage reasons.

7. The leading functionaries of the economic ministries and departments are in charge of organizing, by 11 January 1981, the resumption of production activities in all enterprises which have had their work interrupted. Normal work must be resumed by 12 January 1981. Particular attention is to be paid to enterprises which are accomplishing work of decisive importance for the national economy. Measures and guarantees for compensation of losses and damages inflicted by the natural disasters must be adopted by 15 January 1981.

8. The executive committees of the okrug and municipal People's Council must render assistance in clearing roads, in restoring electric power supplies and in timely resumption of work in all enterprises by 12 January 1981.

Measures must be adopted by 12 January to normally operate stores, public catering enterprises, hospitals, children's establishments, nursery schools and kindergartens. As well as other such institutions.

The Bureau of the Council of Ministers appeals to the trade unions, the Fatherland Front organization and Komsomol committees to cooperate in involving the entire population in the struggle to promptly overcome and compensate for the losses caused by the natural disasters, to implement the socioeconomic tasks set for the month of January--which is the first month of the Eighth 5-Year Plan period--and to achieve greater, new results in honor of the forthcoming 12th BCP Congress.

SPACE RESEARCH COOPERATION WITH USSR TO INTENSIFY

AU140922 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] Sofia, 14 Jan (BTA)--This year the Soviet and the Bulgarian scientists will embark on one of the most significant ionospheric researches within the framework of the "Interkosmos" programme.

The project dedicated to the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state comprises two series of experiments employing two satellites of the "Meteor" type.

The first "Bulgaria-1300-1" satellite will be fully equipped with Bulgarian installations. The ionospheric parameters and the interaction of ionosphere and magnetosphere will be studied with the help of 12 apparatuses and systems constructed by the central laboratory for space research with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. Scientists hope to obtain more comprehensive data on the transmitting of energy of the magnetic field and the solar radiation to the earth.

The "Bulgaria-1300-2" satellite will carry on board equipment of Bulgarian and Soviet make for long-distance study of terrestial targets. The radiation proper and reflected of different natural objects in the near, infrared and superfrequency band of the electromagnetic spectrum will be registered, and images will be obtained from the terrestial crust and the cloud cover. The Bulgarian constructors developed a satellite boardcomputer which will control the complex apparatuses and will handle the preliminary data processing. The data will be transmitted to Bulgaria and then forwarded to Bulgarian and Soviet institutes to be used accordingly in the solving of fundamental and applied tasks.

The experiments with the second satellite will be combined with observations carried out by an airplane observatory and with terrestial observations. The Bulgarian-made multichannel "spectrum" camera will be used in the aerial exploration of terrestial targets. This camera was first mounted on board the "Salyut-6" orbiter and since the flight of the first Bulgarian cosmonaut has been part of the equipment of the "Interkosmos" programme.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS ATTEND LOZAN STRELKOV FUNERAL

AU131205 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Summary] Today the Bulgarian public took leave of Lozan Strelkov, member of the BCP Central Committee, meritorious cultural worker and chief director of BTA. Many citizens lined up in front of the "Ivan Vasov" national academic theater building where Lozan Strelkov was lying in state.

Leaders of mass political organizations and creative unions, many cultural and public figures, students and the family and friends of the deceased, as well as representatives of his native Vidin Okrug, were present. "Comrades Todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Petur Mladenov, Georgi Atanasov, Georgi Yordanov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, and Milko Balev; as well as Georgi Dzhagarov and Mitro Grigorov, deputy chairmen of the State Council, Chudomir Aleksandrov, first secretary of the Sofia city party committee, and Dimo Dichev, chairman of the Union of Fighters Against Fascism and Capitalism, were the last to stand on honorary guard in front of the coffin.

Stoyan Mikhaylov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, opened the commemoration meeting, at which Lyubomir Levchev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union, delivered an address. Wreaths on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and many other official institutions were laid at the grave.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES ALGERIAN YOUTH DELEGATION

LD131902 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received a delegation of the National Union of Algerian Youth, headed by Noureddine Djellouli, its general secretary and a member of the Algerian National Liberation Front Central Committee. The delegation is in Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

SVAZARM CONFERENCE DISCUSSES TASKS, ELECTS CHAIR

AU131848 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Jan 81 p 2

["(VD)"-signed report: "Beginning Exacting Tasks; SVAZARM's Regional Conference in the Central Slovak Region"]

[Text] Banska Bystrica--The regional conference of the Union for Cooperation with the Army [SVAZARM] in the Central Slovak Region, which was convened this Saturday in Banska Bystrica, critically analyzed and took stock of the union's work.

Both the report submitted by the SVAZARM regional committee chairman and the delegates' discussion statements were oriented toward looking for ways to fulfill the exacting tasks of the coming period. Although the organization is fulfilling both the binding tasks and the tasks in developing patriotic, international and paramilitary education in the region, nevertheless some delegates pointed out certain persistent shortcomings. In this they proceeded from the resolution of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session which aimed at inculcating a demanding attitude in our entire society, particularly in management work. J. Pikula, head of the delegation from the Central Slovak Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party [CPSL], member of the CPSL regional committee and chairman of the regional national committee, in his statement thanked the SVAZARM members for the results achieved and introduced them to the tasks expected from them by the region. Major General S. Pepich, chairman of the SVAZARM's Slovak Central Committee and head of the SVAZARM Central Committee delegation, stressed in his statement the significance of inculcating an exacting attitude in the managerial workers of regional bodies.

In the discussion the delegates also devoted close attention to the SVAZARM members' participation in fulfilling economic tasks. V. Stastny, head of the SVAZARM's socialist labor brigade in the "Cigel" mine, announced to the conference that his brigade had fulfilled the 1980 plan as early as 2 December, and the plan for the entire 5-year plan on 3 December 1980.

Toward the conclusion of the conference the delegates elected a new SVAZARM regional committee, which then elected Colonel A. Ciglan chairman at its first session.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CENTRAL AMERICA--CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Frantisek Koutecky ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Panama and Republic of Honduras, and at the same time recalled Zdenek Hradec from that post. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 81 p 1 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO TOGO--CSSR President Gustav Husak has appointed Frantisek Lundak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Togo with permanent seat in Accra, Ghana. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 81 p 1 AU]

CUBAN AMBASSADOR'S ARRIVAL--Sidorc Ramos Palacios, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the CSSR, arrived in Prague on 9 January. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

USSR AMBASSADOR MEETS FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

DW131937 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1839 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] At the invitation of Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov a meeting was held in Berlin today with the leadership of the German-Soviet Friendship Society. It was attended by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and DSF president, as well as other personages.

MINISTERS ANSWER LISTENERS' QUESTIONS ON 1981 PLAN

Georgi on Machine Building

DW131515 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1505 GMT on 7 January 1981 begins a new series called "Listeners' Forum" with ministers of our republic on the 1981 national economic plan." The first minister participating in this series is Dr Rudi Georgi, minister for the construction of machine tools and processing machinery. The utterances made by the minister are in response to questions by listeners briefly quoted by the program moderator.

Asked about the definition of processing machines, Minister Georgi explains that this generic term comprises, among others, textile machines for which the GDR has an "efficient combine" in Karl-Marx-Stadt with many enterprises attached: printing machines with a combine having its headquarters in Leipzig; plastics materials and elastic materials machines for the processing of plastic and elastic materials; and various others.

Further replying to a question by listener Peter Schneider of Eisenach about the production-increase targets of the machine-tool sector, the minister declares that the increase rates for 1981 amount to between 12 and 15 percent for machine tools, printing machines and textile machines and thus constitute an economic challenge. He adds that his industrial branch has "the preconditions" for coping with this target. The minister simultaneously dispels the concern of a listener that it might be risky to plan such increase rates in view of the material situation by saying that owing to the long-term strategy of the party and the stable cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states within the economic integration, a "solid basis has been created for our industrial sector" to attain this "increase in performance." An important prerequisite for the increase in performance, the minister points out, is "a fulfilled plan of 1980 with an extra 2 day's output."

Helga Krueger of Cottbus, who wonders about the introduction of microelectronics in Georgi's industrial branch, is told by the minister that his industrial branch "is concentrating on the application of microelectronics in the development of products, this being important for our whole work toward enhancing quality and reliability of our products." Recalling the various machine tools and textile machines with electronic control had been shown at the Leipzig Fair, Georgi says that the introduction of microelectronics is handled "in very close cooperation with the electrical engineering and electronics branches." Aside from the application of microelectronics in machines, he says, his branch also concentrates on the microelectronics control of production process rationalization and the control of "main and auxiliary processes," so as to attain the "required increase in labor productivity." On the whole, microelectronics "has been fully integrated in managerical work," Georgi adds.

Klaus Peter Wagner of Eisenhuettenstadt is told in reply to a question that "microelectronics allows us in the new development of products on which we have based the 1981 plan to attain an increase of about 50 percent in the utilitarian value to the user" and that "reduction rates in the specific material input are attained which amount to as much as 40 percent."

Another important aspect is the improvement in the "mass to performance ratio" thus obtained. The new products, Georgi points out, help reduce the energy input by about 15 or 20 percent.

As for the application of microelectronic control the minister goes on to say, in answer to a question by Andreas Wegener of Berlin, that a new generation of control devices has been developed which will be installed "on at least 40 types of machine tools. What is involved is the well-known, freely programmable control type (P10 B600), a control facility which lives up to international requirements and which provides great support for the implementation of a high level of quality and reliability in machine-tool construction." In this connection Georgi lauds the close cooperation with the Karl-Marx-Stadt Numerik enterprise, the producer of the controls, and "our combines," for example, the Fritz Heckert combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and the research center of the machine-tool branch.

Turning to his industrial branch's sales markets in reply to a question by Reinhard Klinger of the Karl-Marx-Stadt spinning machine construction plant, Minister Georgi says that the biggest customer for the machine-tool and processing machine branch is the Soviet Union, with whi[illegible] there are many long-term agreements on "the specialization of production on the basis of scientific-technical papers. Just a few days ago we signed new, significant agreements with the Soviet Union on 23 December on the occasion of the meeting of the mixed government commission, especially concerning the development, production and the (?goods exchange) in cutting shaping machines and noncutting shaping machines." During the 1981-85 period about 82 percent of the assortments to be delivered to the Soviet Union will be specialized assortments. Exports of machine tools "already coordinated within the framework of the long-term coordination will amount to R2.5 billion." Naturally such deliveries are also made to other socialist countries, likewise on the basis of long-term agreements. Export plans to capitalist countries in 1980 were fulfilled, the main consumers being France, Great Britain, Italy, but also the Federal Republic and the Scandinavian countries. Machine tools have also been delivered to developing countries, in some instances "in the form of complete installations which we are setting up on the basis of government agreements."

Listener Mueller of Meissen learns from the minister that the competition situation for the machine-tool and processing machine branch has changed as a result of external developments in general and the raw-material situation in particular. Hence, the branch will react "more flexibly" to market requirements, meaning quicker reaction also with respect to services and spare parts supply.

Owing to the increase in the information and communication requirements, Minister Georgi notes in response to an inquiry by Ernst (Liebold) of Leipzig, the demand for printing machines in the world has increased. Under the export lines developed by his branch, major export items among printing machines are (?full transmission) offset printing machines, the principal supplier being the Radebeul Planeta enterprise; or roller-rotation offset printing presses from Leipzig and Plauen; or bookbinding machines for the further production process up to book blocks from the parent enterprise of the Werner Lamberz combine, Leipzig.

His branch, says Georgi, is also quite active in consumer goods production, supplying, for instance, the electric drills made by the Trebnitz electric appliances plant, various tools for do-it-yourself use, the well-known household sewing machines from Wittenberge, or the Elite-Diamant type bicycles.

Answering a question by a listener from Rostock Minister Georgi then proceeds to explain what GDR economists understand by the designation "industrial robots."

He says it is generally known that "industrial robots" are a major trend in overall automation technology. In that respect "we differentiate, for example, between charger robots developed and produced here in Berlin-Marzahn and also in the Fritz Heckert combine, which charge machine tools with work pieces and practically make the expensive (?idle) times superfluous", and the so-called "technological robots which are equipped with several axles and freely programmable controls for [word indistinct], paint spraying and welding, for instance," but also for forging processes and assembly chores. The minister makes it clear why his branch is urging the speedy utilization of these automatic facilities: "Actually the further implementation of higher forms of production organization in our machine-tool plants extend up to integrated production sectors, that is to say, production sectors in which partial automation up to full automation is attained by means of electronic data processing and mobile industrial robots. Our name for this kind of production section is 'low handling' sections."

To reassure a listener Minister Georgi says that the production program of his branch also provides for the manufacture of "simple" machine tools, that is, numerically controlled machines and similar units, for domestic workshops and repair shops. This is somewhat facilitated by the fact that a demand for such machines exists on the international market as well, he says.

Werner (Seyfert) of Schwerin asks the minister to explain what makes the Erfurt combine for noncutting shaping technology or the Fritz Heckert combine, Karl-Marx-Stadt, so exemplary among the GDR's combines. "These combines," Minister Georgi replies, "have been setting standards for quite some time now for the entire development of our industry and our national economy." These two combines have been in existence for 10 years now and have developed continuously. These combines, he adds, excel by a "very close interconnection of all phases and stages of the reproduction process, from research and development via designing technology and production up to sales," all of which being the direct responsibility of the directors general.

Apropos combines, Georgi continues to explain that although the Marzahn combine in Berlin has made a name for itself nationally and internationally, it must still "step on the accelerator a bit more" to catch up with the leading combines in the GDR in 1981.

Asked about his own specific responsibilities, the minister concludes his talk by explaining that his primary task is to create all those prerequisites that are required to allow the combines under his jurisdiction to "develop dynamically."

Junker on Construction Work

DW131447 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1505 GMT on 9 January 1981 in a 55-minute-long "Listeners' Forum" program features Minister for Construction Wolfgang Junker answering questions from radio listeners.

Junker states to begin with that "the December bill adopted by the People's Chamber outlines significant tasks for the construction industry which nobody underrates. First of all I want to stress the housing construction program, which is being implemented according to plan. In 1981 some 174,500 new and modernized apartments must be completed. The quality of more than 150,000 apartments must be improved through repairs. In addition, there are schools, kindergartens, nurseries, trade and health facilities. As a whole, the plan in this field is greater than it was in 1980."

The announcer adds that this information answers the question asked by Volker (Rath) from Erfurt.

Answering a listener's question on industrial investments, Junker says: "I would like to stress particularly that construction investments for our industry are a significant task for us. Construction activity for the development of our energy and raw material bases is of special importance. I have in mind such projects as the powerplant in [word indistinct], the nuclear powerplant, as well as the open-pit mining of the soft coal industry and many important tasks of the chemical industry and microelectronics. The Schwedt combine will be further developed and rationalized, as will the Bitterfeld combine and many others. As regards the listener's question about the effectiveness of the investment decision, I would like to say that considerably higher efficiency has already been achieved in 1980 through the implementation of the investment decision. Our investments have become more orderly, which was proved by the fact that in 1980 we put 263 capacities into full operation, which is a good basis for the implementation of industrial tasks in 1981. As a whole, however, work must be completed in time and it must be of good quality in this field. Good cooperation must take place with our cooperation partners, particularly with the machine-building industry, so that we can complete the objects in time for immediate occupancy."

Junker goes on to say: "We have a long-term program in the construction industry aimed at a production increase particularly in the field of housing construction. The many rationalization and intensification measures in the housing construction and underground construction combines will become effective in 1981. In addition, we have created a wider basis for housing construction in 1980. I have in mind new panel plants such as those in Magdeburg and Dessau and here in the capital. It means that many things have been done to cope with the greater tasks, particularly in this field."

Commenting on construction costs, Junker points out the following "We discussed these problems at the seventh construction industry conference. A great movement is taking place in the construction industry, and not just there, aimed at cutting down expenditures. We plan to cut construction expenditures in 1981 by 4 percent compared with 1980. All this must produce lower costs and higher efficiency. I want to say that this means less consumption of material and energy."

As regards housing construction work in Berlin, Junker states that from "1976 through 1980 some 80,000 apartments were built or modernized, the highest figure so far for a 5-year plan. In addition, there are 1,600 classrooms, some 63 sports rooms in schools, some 4,600 kindergarten places, some 8,800 places in nurseries. These figures indicate how quickly we are developing the capital. I will repeat that in these 5 years the Palace of the Republic was completed as well as the Pioneer Palace. I could name many more examples. The industry has also completed new and reconstructed buildings, such as the second phase of the electrical project and installations plant, the Falkenberg water purification plant and many more things such as the department store at Ostbahnhof and some 36 supermarkets in housing areas. Everybody sees that we have made headway in the capital."

As regards the preservation of the value of apartments, minister Junker stresses that "it was particularly stressed at the seventh construction industry conference that in the coming years and particularly the 1981-85 5-year plan, the number of apartments to be modernized and repaired to preserve their value will grow. The plan proportion was about 75 to 25. This indicates that we include this problem in our general considerations. You are quite right in stressing that we must much better exploit the valuable stock of apartments in our country through repairs in order to preserve their value. I want to fully support this, and not merely praise it. Our ministry and the public organs will step up their work in this respect."

Asked whether the same criteria would also apply to the GDR capital, Junker notes: "What I have said on principle with regard to the entire republic naturally applies also to our capital. Here, too, the proportions are set as I have indicated, namely that more will be done in this field.

One can see in all parts of the city and particularly in Prenzlauer Berg, how capacities develop in these fields. I want to add that we have envisaged in the new 5-year plan that capacities will be brought to Berlin from other bezirke to implement modernization and the preservation of value."

Junker goes on to say: "In 1976 through (?1980), bezirk and kreis capacities and centrally managed construction combines performed construction work worth M5.1 billion in the capital. For the 1981-85 period we have planned M7 billion, and all that at comparable prices."

Answering a question on whether priority ought to be given to the renovation of old apartments, Junker points out: "The bezirk-managed construction industry and the housing construction combines naturally work mainly on new housing construction. We follow the line that kreis construction enterprises, repair firms and the capacities of agricultural enterprises in the communities will be widely used in this field to improve the ratio between preservation of value, new housing construction, modernization and repairs, as I have said before. The Council of Ministers had decided on measures to strengthen these capacities in the kreise. I want to say on this occasion that every kreis council and every public representation of the people must very much help to develop their own capacities and greater effectiveness.

Answering a question about insufficient street construction in Leipzig-Gruenau, Junker notes, "There is some lagging behind in street construction in housing areas. It is correct that more must be done to have the streets completed when the tenants move in. I believe that I am right to say here that more must be done to achieve exemplary order according to plan with the help of the populace."

Asked about preference in obtaining permission to build one's own house, Junker maintains: "I would like to stress that in 1980 some 30,000 privately owned houses were built in the republic. The plan envisaged 65,000 private dwellings for 1981-85, which means that an increase has been planned again in the 5-year period. Priority will be given to workers families. Families with many children will obtain permission from the local organs to build a private house. But in view of the envisaged number of houses to be built in the coming years, I believe that many other requests for building private dwellings will be satisfied in our country."

A listener wants to know about the Karl-Marx-Stadt initiative called "Tempo 1,000" and why so little is being heard about it. Junker states: "It is very impressive how the individual assembly line collectives work in socialist competition in this field. In the past year work time was cut down by 280 hours for each apartment. The building norms set by the state were cut by 50 percent. In other words, considerable headway is being made in this field. I just want to name some assembly line collectives which have done some excellent work. These are the Berlin housing construction assembly line combine of Comrade (?Schammler), the assembly line combine of Comrade (Schulz) of the Cottbus housing construction combine, the assembly line of Comrade (?Koekertz) of the Dresden housing construction combine."

As regards quick repair work, Junker says: "I know that the quick repair service in Pankow is well organized. I want to stress that we have many good examples in this field in our country. But certainly more must be done to organize the quick repair service in line with the Rathenow example or that of other cities."

A listener complains that water penetrates through the panel joint of the housing area he lives in. Junker answers: "In general, there are clearly outlined directives of the ministry in this respect involving panel construction.

"It is a fact, however, that in some places the quality of work is not what it ought to be. Responsible work on the joints is extremely important. That must begin in the plant producing the panels."

Answering a listener's question on GDR-USSR cooperation in the construction field, Junker points out that "cooperation includes the exchange of production experience as well as common research and development in the framework of government groups. There is really some far-reaching cooperation in this field. I just want to stress two things: Magdeburg and Gorkiy have a joint housing areas project in the framework of a government agreement. Very concrete experience in the field of housing construction is being exchanged, something which was begun in the planning stage."

As regards the use of secondary raw materials, Junker points out that "12 million tons of secondary raw materials are being processed in good quality in our country." He goes on to say that "secondary raw materials will be used in the construction industry where much more will be done in this matter."

More Ministers To Appear

AU140944 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jan 81 p 2

[ND report: "Ministers To Answer Listeners' Questions"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--In the coming few days, government ministers will also give information about the 1981 national economic plan in a series of GDR radio service listeners' forums.

Listeners' questions, which will be accepted on the days of the broadcast concerned after 1300 hours local time at phone number Berlin 55 66 77, will be answered by Wolfgang Mitzinger, minister of coal and energy, on 14 January from 1600-1700 hours local time; by Otfried Steger, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, on 16 January from 1600 to 1700 hours local time; and by Minister Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of bezirk-managed industry and the foodstuffs industry, on 20 January from 0630 to 0745 hours local time. On 20 January listeners may phone their questions after 0600 hours local time.

AIR DEFENSE CHIEF REVIEWS AIR DEFENSE STATUS

AU1300847 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10-11 Jan 81 p 13

[Article by Col Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy national defense minister and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Force: "Combat Ready and Alert for the Protection of the Republic"]

[Text] A few weeks before the 10th SED Congress, servicemen, together with the GDR working people, will commemorate the 25th anniversary of the National People's Army [NVA] on 1 March. In those two and one-half decades the Air Force-Air Defense Forces (LSK-LV) have developed into a modern, effective and combat-ready component of the NVA. The antiaircraft missile corps, military pilots and radar operators as well as the members of special units and services are making their contribution to strengthening the GDR with great personal commitment, are combat ready and on duty for the protection of the republic.

Within the uniform air defense system of the Warsaw Pact member-states, we are most closely cooperating with the Soviet Air Defense Forces and with those of the other socialist fraternal armies in protecting the GDR's airspace and that of the socialist community. To be constantly combat ready is a patriotic and internationalist duty for us.

Service at the Side of the Comrades in Arms

When looking back at the two and one-half decades of our army's existence they have also been for us 25 years of education and training of socialist military cadres who have mastered modern military technical equipment and have studied and applied Soviet military science. The Soviet comrades in class and arms have selflessly assisted us at each development stage. Today we are jointly proud of the results achieved, and more often than not reminiscences of the first few years of building the LSK-LV are being aroused at meetings with Soviet friends.

It was important at the first stage of forming the branch force to set up the groups of units and formations very quickly, to train them and to learn how to conduct active and coherent battle and combat action to protect our worker-peasant state. It was necessary to master modern Soviet military technical equipment. It comprised among others MIG-15, MIG-17, and MIG-19 fighter planes, several systems of conventional anti-aircraft artillery and various radar stations.

In the early sixties we had achieved such a state of training that we were in a position to assume tasks within the duty system of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries. The LSK-LV members who have been assigned that task are ready day and night,

--To watch the airspace and to report the air situation to the staffs,

--To identify flying objects and ward them off,

--To check on flight assignments and ensure their implementation.

Setting up air defense formations which comprised fighter forces, antiaircraft missiles, radar troops, special troops and services, was consistent with conditions in the GDR in order to accomplish combat tasks related to repelling an enemy in the air. New technical equipment for the most varied purposes was introduced to meet the increased threat on the part of aggressive NATO.

The component has also further developed qualitatively in the seventies. The ability to conduct effective activities to intercept air attacks under any conditions was developed according to plan. The solidity of the air defense system increased. And, as in the sixties, highly qualified cadres trained at military training institutions of the USSR and GDR, particularly military academies, joined the LSK-LV. Technical combat equipment also developed further and thanks to the constant solicitude of our party and government our troops today possess modern weapons, reconnaissance and guidance systems, including modern types of the MIG series and combat helicopters.

SED leadership has been the most important experience of these two and one-half decades and constitutes the main source of the NVA's successful development. Thanks to the education by the party, the uniformed sons of our people regard it as a high obligation to muster all their knowledge and skill to handle in a masterly manner the weapons entrusted to them by the working people of our republic and to handle this valuable property of the people carefully and in a disciplined manner. Eloquent proof of this was the "Comradeship-in-Arms 80 Exercise" last September. The NVA soldiers proved to be respected and reliable partners of the comrades in arms at that exercise.

The Soviet Army Has Been and Still Is Our Example

In this spirit, comradeship in arms implies for us, above all, concerted action within the duty system, the study of Soviet military science, a direct exchange of experiences of commanders and soldiers on the technical combat equipment and training grounds and also the study of the Russian language. We are implementing the principle "to learn from the Soviet Army means to learn how to be victorious" in daily life by seeing to it that all commanders, political organs and party and youth organizations always measure their performances in political and combat training against the high standards of the Soviet comrades in arms.

As the experiences of the Soviet Army in the Great Fatherland War confirm, fighters convinced of communist ideals constitute the decisive force for victory over the enemy. That is why we are fashioning in all army members political insights, ideological convictions, moral-militant qualities, patriotic and internationalist ideas and actions and are conveying to them the disillusioning picture of the class enemy who constantly enhances readiness for aggression by NATO troops and staffs, steps up the development of his war potential and steers the dangerous course of a policy of confrontation.

The results of the most recent NATO conferences of December 1980 again prove that that aggressive pact threatens peace. At a time when the Soviet Union withdrew troops from GDR territory as a unilateral advance concession and gesture of good will, when the leading representatives of the Warsaw Pact member countries again affirmed their constructive and far-reaching proposals to limit and discontinue the arms race at the session of the Political Consultative Committee in Moscow, the NATO nations have again boosted their weapons budgets. Thus U.S. military expenditures for 1980 reached $143./ billion--$172.7 billion is being envisaged for 1981—and the expenditures of NATO's European groups have reached $80 billion. That is almost $30 billion more than in the previous year appropriated for stepped-up armament in the NATO countries.

NATO Provocations Exacerbate the Situation

Even now 2,000 NATO combat planes--mostly nuclear weapons carriers--which are in a high state of combat-readiness, are stationed at the immediate borders of the GDR and CSSR. They constitute a permanent threat to the socialist countries. The program for stepped-up armament intends to bring to that air-attack potential an even greater striking power. In the eighties the FRG Air Force will receive 322 Tornado combat aircraft. The commissioning of the Alpha Jet ground combat support plane has begun.

Stationing almost 600 new strategic missile systems of the Pershing II and cruise missile types in Western Europe has been decided upon and constitutes another escalation of NATO air power. As of 1982 stratetic U.S. air forces will be equipped with some 3,000 new air-launched cruise missiles.

All this proves that the aggressive imperialist forces want to further exacerbate the situation. A practical expression of their peace-threatening military policy are, among others, the provocative acts of the NATO air forces in the space close to the GDR borders and coasts where air war training aimed at the socialist states is taking place to exploit the moment of surprise as well as continuously violating our airspace. Such actions have constantly increased in the past few years.

Side by side with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies we shall do all we can to foil the exacerbated confrontation course of NATO. We shall leave no chance to the enemy. This awareness of our strength and power is also based on our knowledge of the successful 25 years of development of the NVA in the powerful combat alliance of the socialist armies. One of the experiences gained in doing so is the following:

To be a soldier upon one's own initiative, this fundamental motive to exemplarily fulfill military duty is part and parcel of the advantages of a socialist army. Regardless of whether interceptors take off or antiaircraft missiles are positioned on the pads ready for launching--maximum political and military vigilance, exact and enterprising fulfillment of orders as well as well-founded knowledge and precisely coordinated actions of many collectives are the foundations of successfully employing these complicated weapons sytems.

A broad mass movement in honor of the 10th party congress has evolved in all military collectives in preparation for the 25th NVA anniversary. The communists and most active FDJ members are leading socialist competition with exemplary performances everywhere in the troop units, units and institutions.

New Initiatives in the Soldiers' Competition

Pilots, technicians and troop units' mechanics are aspiring to top performances in combat training in the new training year. Military drivers and other specialists have again resumed the struggle for the "Q" symbol--the symbol of quality for excellent maintenance of and care for technical military combat equipment, stations and vehicles. The antiaircraft missile troops want to successfully continue the tradition of many years of excellent results at practice firings.

The obligations assumed by the military collectives in the groups, troop formations and units as well as the results achieved in the first few weeks of the new training year show the determination of army members to carry out orders in a disciplined manner, with a high degree of efficiency and militant spirit.

These initiatives show that the LSK-LV members will again justify the confidence of the party of the workers class and of the entire people and that at all times they will honorably do justice to their military responsibility to defend socialism.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND REPORTS SED KREIS MEETINGS

AU131920 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 12 January on pages 4 and 5 carries two reports on SED kreis organization meetings which were addressed by SED Politburo members and candidate members: A 1,100 work dispatch by Ulla Massow and Hans Kaemmerer reports on the accountability and election meeting of the SED Rostock Kreis delegates who represented the 31,647 communists of the city. The meeting was attended by Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and by Ernst Timm, first secretary of the Rostock Bezirk leadership. It was stressed in the accountability report delivered by Heinz Kochs, first secretary of the Rostock City Party Kreis leadership, that the 1981 plan year was concluded with almost four daily production quotas in excess of the plan. In his speech Alfred Neumann particularly stressed the need for economical use of materials and power. In the foreign policy portion of his speech he referred to Erich Honecker's greetings to all citizens at the turn of the year. "It was requested therein to give a rebuff to the course of the arms race and confrontation, a policy pursued by the most aggressive imperialist quarters. That is why we are struggling, together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states, for detente and against rearmament.

"Heinz Kochs was reelected as first secretary of the Rostock City Kreis leadership."

In a 1,100 word dispatch, Wolfgang Herz reports about the accountability-election meeting of the SED delegates of Calau Kreis where First Secretary Heinz Roessiger delivered the main report in the presence of Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership.

Roessiger noted that the 1980 plan for industrial output was exceeded by 2.9 daily production quotas, that coal stocks totaling 5.2 million tons have been built up for this winter, which is more than in previous years, and that housing conditions between 1976 and 1980 improved for 6,600 citizens of the kreis. In his speech Werner Walde noted that the Calau Kreis party leadership was able to mobilize the working people to implement party decisions and stressed the need to ensure an increase in the output of fuel and its rational use and in that connection pointed to the reserves contained in a better use of waste heat. "Heinz Roessiger was reelected as first secretary of the kreis leadership."

MODIFICATION OF NATIONAL SERVICE DECREE ANNOUNCED

LD132228 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The decree of national defense contributions has been modified. Instead of the earlier 18 months' contribution, henceforth only 1 year's contribution need be paid by those who have served on regular army duties for less than 11 months but for more than 2 months. The same applies to those whose regular army service of less than 2 months duration, when added to the professional or re-enlisted service period, exceeds 11 months but falls short of 18 months. The decree came into force 1 January.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN CALLS FOR INCREASED CROP PRODUCTION

WA140926 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Good supply for the population, ability to utilize export potential and sound fodder provision for animal husbandry--all require crop cultivation to increase at a faster rate than agriculture as a whole during the Sixth 5-Year Plan as well as during 1981. Consequently crop cultivation is to increase 3.5-4 percent next year and 16-18 percent during the upcoming 5-year period as compared with a 12-15 percent increase for agricultural production as a whole.

According to plan projections, the gross value of crop production must increase even more at the large farms, because the growth rate of the small producers is below average. Essentially, the structure of crop production will remain unchanged from 1981 through 1985. According to the plan, the area devoted to grain will amount to 2.9 million hectares in 1981 of which 1.3 million hectares will be sown in wheat. Grains and corn will require 61 percent of domestic arable land, 1.3 percent more than in 1980. The projections for grain for next year are considerably in excess of 13 million tons. High yields per hectare are expected of both types of grain. Fulfillment of the 1981 plan will mean yields amounting to 4,500 kilograms per hectare in the case of wheat and 5,400 kilgrams in the case of corn. In the coming 5 years, yields per hectare must average 4,500-4,800 kilograms in the case of wheat and 5,500-5,700 kilograms in the case of corn. Unfavorable weather in the fall of 1980 made it impossible to sow the area as planned in wheat. In place of wheat barley or corn should be sown depending on the suitability of local conditions. There will be another substantial decrease in the area devoted to major bulk fodder crops in 1980 [as published] and during the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This is the only way to maintain or increase slightly the hectarage devoted to certain other valuable crops. A total of 110,000 hectares is projected for sugar beets in 1981. The high price of sugar justifies a higher than 1980 hectarage. Since several thousand hectares of beets are wiped out by natural events each year, it would be desirable for the farms to arrange to sow this valuable industrial crop on 110,000 hectares in 1981.

Equipment and machinery needed for the reconstruction of the rice fields are available. In 1981 we are planning to plant rice on an area 4,000 hectares greater than in 1980. The Sixth 5-Year Plan counts on rice yields substantially higher than those harvested during the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

The area devoted to oil-yielding seed will be greater than in the past, and in 1981 amounting to 360,000 hectares. The area planted with sunflower seed will be especially high. Potatoes will be grown on 6,000 hectares more in 1981 than in 1980. Vegetables will be raised on 123,000 hectares, the same as in 1980. Because exports of the preserving industry were unprofitable, the areas planted in tomatoes and peppers will decrease on both a short and long-term basis. A fruit crop in excess of 1.5 million tons is projected for 1981.

Improving yields and cost-effectiveness continue to be fundamentally important tasks on both an annual and long-term basis. The potential yields of existing varieties and the equipment which can be used in agriculture as well as the crop protective agents and fertilizers available establish the possibility of fulfilling the targets of crop production.

KANIA, PINKOWSKI, JARUZELSKI RECEIVE USSR'S KULIKOV

LD131824 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Jozef Pinkowski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, in the presence of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, have received Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces who is visiting Poland. Also present were Army General Anatoliy Gribkov, chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; General of Arms Florian Siwicki, vice ministerof national defense and chief of general staff of the Polish Army; Eugeniusz Molczyk, vice minister of national defense and chief inspector of training of the Polish Army; and Army General Afanasiy Shcheglov, representative of the Supreme Command of the Joint Armed Forces for the Polish Army.

The meeting passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

PZPR POLITBURO DISCUSSES 10 JAN WORKERS TURNOUT

LD140028 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Here is a report on today's PZPR Central Committee Politburo session by Jerzy Walczynski:

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo held a session today. Upon completion of the session a group of central press journalists was briefed by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee.

As the first item of the agenda the Politburo acquainted itself with the world of the workforces on Saturday, 10 January. According to information supplied by the state authorities, out of approximately 12 million workers 7.47 million worked on that day or slightly more than 62 percent of those employed. Those who did not work numbered 2.9 million, or approximately more than 24 percent. More than 13 percent of those employed, numbering 1.6 million, took that Saturday off in exchange for 31 January. The Politburo expressed appreciation to all those who reported for work and who, by their actions, contributed to a diminution of our economic difficulties, thus demonstrating a civic attitude.

As the second point of the agenda, the Politburo examined some problems concerning the young generation, the situation in the youth movement and also tasks facing the party in this field, concluding that it is most important to apply considered actions based on a specially prepared program which considers the needs and aspirations of the young generation in both the political and social fields, and also problems concerning political and ideological upbringing.

It is necessary for the party to understand youth affairs. During preparations for the ninth congress documents should be prepared concerning the most urgent problems of youth such as working conditions, participation in housing construction, help for young couples, professional and social advancement, and work. A report on the youth situation and the needs of the young generation should be devoted to all these problems.

The dimensions of the problem are indicated by statistical data. Seven million Poles are between 20-29 years old. Every year about 1 million persons leave secondary schools, about 500,000 leave vocational schools, and about 80,000 leave higher schools.

In the socialized economy 38 percent of those employed are from 20-29 years old. About 300,000 weddings are held in Poland every year. Thus, we have numerous and educated youth constituting an essential group of workers in the national economy.

However, it is alarming that a considerable percentage of graduates from higher schools and vocational schools are not being employed according to their qualifications. Thus, the problems of properly using the knowledge and ability gained during study should be tackled. It was stressed at the session that we are rightly proud of the large number of young people with high qualifications but the fact should not be hidden that at the same time over 2 million persons aged up to 29 years have only elementary education.

The Politburo deemed it necessary to create broader possibilities for activating youth in the country's social and political life, such as in the Sejm, people's councils, various self-government organs, and in workers and student self-management. This is linked with the need for preparing a program for the civic and historical education of the young generation which would widely include ethical problems.

Concerning the aspirations of youth it is important to create chances for professional advancement. However, it cannot be treated simply as passing from level to level [words indistinct], but also as a striving to achieve mastery in a profession, improved participation in self-management, [words indistinct].

The Politburo also discussed the situation in youth movements. It was stressed that the basic role is being fulfilled by the presently operating organizations, that is, the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP], open to all working youths; the Socialist Union of Polish Students, the main student organizations; and also the Polish Scouting Union, a great children's organization. All those organizations should consolidate their activity programs.

The union of rural youth has aroused no reservations concerning its ideological aspect but it should cooperate, not compete with the ZSMP. At the same time, it is expected that the ZSMP will consolidate its ranks in the countryside. [Passage indistinct]

It was stressed at the session that all the aforementioned organizations are youth organizations standing for socialism, striving to achieve increased influence on youth, while at the same time firmly opposing efforts to influence youth by forces hostile to socialism.

The representatives of youth organizations at the session mentioned the question of union cooperation. It is known that some organizations stay while some leave the federation. [Passage indistinct]

TRYBUNA LUDU HITS 'MANIFESTATIONS OF ANARCHY'

LD141053 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 81 p 3

["F. L." article: "Dimension of Facts"]

[Text] Perhaps never before in our country's history have our country, our state and our society needed so badly what is called a favorable domestic sociopolitical climate. Such a climate is indeed indispensable for continuing the processes of renewal which have been initiated along a broad front, processes of changes and transformations on which we set our hopes both as individuals and as a community. Only in such a climate can we implement a program for stabilizing the economy and normalizing all the spheres of life which have become unstrung as a result of a continuing socioeconomic crisis, a program created in the heat of open discussion and frank confrontation of views.

Poland is our home--we want it peaceful. We want it peaceful in order to be able to both thoroughly and cautiously correct a mistaken policy and change an incorrect economic course.

However, contrary to the expectations and desire of millions of working people, there are still noisy forces which are trying to wreck the slowly emerging climate of peace and caution.

They must be confronted by all those who have realized the fact that our country cannot continue forever to be the "sick man of Europe," cannot remain a continually fanned fire of unrest and of continuous attempts to stir up anarchistic incidents.

These words are not too strong. This is how the world press--not only the press whose attitude toward us is fundamentally hostile or merely unfriendly--has been reporting some events which have occurred in recent days.

What events? First of all, we have in mind some occurrences when open pressure on the state apparatus was wilfully applied in several centers in the country (Krosno, Jelenia Gora, Wloclawek, Olsztyn, Torun, Czestochowa and so forth), pressure aimed at forcing it to make personnel changes among high officials in voivodships. This is nothing else but an attempt to bring a kind of pressure to bear on the authorities and its representatives with openly shown contempt for norms of social coexistence and fundamental principles of democracy to which participants in various events and incidents readily refer.

Attempts to illicitly deal with public assets (for instance, by occupying public buildings or taking control over property belonging to state institutions and social organizations) are nothing but manifestations of anarchy which strike very strong blows at public law and order. This is no longer tantamount to a lack of imagination and sense of responsibility. It is tantamount to conscious action against the authorities, to a desire to weaken them. To whose advantage? Unfortunately, objectively, to the advantage of those who want to make tension and situations where bitter conflicts and division prevail permanent features of social and political life in Poland.

Among organizers of pressure on the authorities there are also some regional Solidarity activists who have in this way transgressed the limits of trade union activities which have been unequivocally determined by statute. Yet they were trusted because the trade union masses pin their hopes on Solidarity's constructive activities for a better life, improvements in the social climate of the country and better conditions for normal work and life.

In view of various signs that attempts are being made to create social unrest, it is necessary to restate something that an overwhelming majority of the community realizes and finally understands, namely that internal peace and order are what the country needs more. Only this can make it possible to ensure that general hopes for a peaceful and, in every sense, better future are fulfilled.

This is why all those who take their patriotic duties seriously and desire peace should discuss these matters boldly and boldly act in this spirit. This is the Polish people's paramount duty. Much, very much depends on its fulfillment, primarily whether our desire for change and transformations and our desire--which, after all, is not dictated by mere ambition--to build a strong and fair socialist Poland respected by ourselves and the world will be fulfilled in the way we want it fulfilled.

We are writing these words to emphasize the true dimension of facts. Let commonsense restore this dimension.

TIMES CITED ON 'UNREASONABLE' ATTITUDE OF SOLIDARITY

LD131054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Problems connected with reducing the work week dominates reports on Poland by foreign mass media. Britain's THE TIMES deals with this issue and expresses the view that the rejection of Deputy Premier Jagielski's compromise proposal on free Saturdays by Solidarity was not a wise move. THE TIMES stresses that it is unreasonable for employees to demand shorter working hours during the current crisis before raising productivity.

TRYBUNA LUDU ASSAILS 'ADVENTURISM' OF KPN LEADER

LD131622 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 13 Jan 81

["'Confederation' Political Provocation"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP)--In an article on the KPN (Confederation of Independent Poland) and the views of its leader Leszek Moczulski, TRYBUNA LUDU wrote:

"It would be varnishing the reality if, following suit of the notorious 'propaganda of success', we wished to claim that there are no more antisocialist forces or groups, enemies of People's Poland, her tested alliances or her affiliation to the community of fraternal states. As it could not be fitted into the theory of total moral and political unity of the Polish nation, for long years the 'propaganda of success' was telling us to close our eyes to the existence of the enemies of socialism and People's Poland in our country.

"Organizers of diverse antisocialist groups availed themselves of this theory. They appeared in public making such a lot of noise last August, trying to exert a negative influence on the developments which they mistakenly interpreted as an alleged bankruptcy of socialism and the fulfillment of their utopias.

"Moczulski's ideas are nothing else but closing one's eyes to the geopolitical place of Poland in Europe at the end of the 20th century. In the situation of the irreversible membership of our country in the socialist community and the defensive Warsaw Treaty, they are plain adventurism.

"One has to pass the same judgment on the ideas launched by Moczulski in his programmatic works, calling for the overthrowing of socialism in our country and plucking it out of the socialist community and the Warsaw Treaty, which is the defensive shield of our borders that are put in question also by the known revisionist and revanchist forces between the Rhine and the Elbe," TRYBUNA LUDU said.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI HITS WESTERN CULTURAL 'SUBVERSION'

AU131210 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 5 Jan 81 p 5

[Stanislaw Abramczyk article: "To Whose Advantage?"]

[Text] The impact of literature, art and mass media on man's attitudes, intellectual life, customs and way of life is not a new issue. Insofar as literature and the arts are concerned, this issue was addressed by Pythagoras and Plato. Nowadays, under the conditions of struggle between the new and the old--a struggle that has been intensified by the structural confrontation between capitalism and socialism--that issue is particularly significant. This is because all the spheres of cultural and spiritual life have become--through the intensification of imperialist propaganda and psychological warfare--a battleground having a strong impact on views, opinions, attitudes and ways of life.

We should bear in mind, however, that it is not the outstanding creative people in the various spheres of culture and art who are decisively significant in this regard but the so-called culture for the masses that has at its disposal a sweeping network of research institutes and mass media such as the press, radio, television, movies and publications. How often does this entire spectrum of the media of influence (sometimes called the instruments of power) succumb to snobbish tendencies that uncritically follow apparently modern fads propagating national and social nihilism, unbridled eroticism, and primitivism which is simply boorishness. This kind of "modernity" stares at us from many little books presented as poetry anthologies, from many movies (not only imported ones), from popular tunes, from theatrical performances and from paintings...creating a veritable snobbish-terrorist [snobistyczno-terrorystyczna] pressure.

In that context, not verses but jumbled words and punctuation signs are considered poetry (which in Polish history has had such an important impact on the development of patriotic and revolutionary feelings and attitudes). One such snobbish "poem" included in a recently published anthology was written with the help of nothing but periods, except for a single phrase "oh, the whore." As Kazimierz Kretowicz writes in the weekly "ZA WOLNOSC I LUD" [FOR FREEDOM AND PEOPLE] (Issue 50-51 1980), a Gdansk student of Polish language and literature associated the sky with "a pink backside and the glitter of labia" and disclosed that when "he rummaged with his hand under the blanket, his semen dried up on his fingers." He also said that "the unknown murder of his phallus continues" and that is why "his dried up rag sadly hangs between his legs." The fact that those "exploratory revelations" were published by the Gdansk publishing house and won the praise in Warsaw of the "most valuable debut of the year" and the title of "Gdansk book of the year"--this fact was cited by ZA WOLNOSC I LUD--seems even more symptomatic. But his is not all. The youth quarterly "PUNKT," which is owned by the Gdansk publishing house, published a poem by a young woman, which was devoted to...the penis. The contents of that poem are not for publishing. In another anthology published by the State Publishing House [PIW] another author from Gdansk presents equally "exploratory" values. Having told us at length how, "accidentally smeared by a woman's blood, he washed himself for a long time in the fold of her stomach," he makes publicity for soil [rola] and glory in this way: "Nowadays no one is seen leaving a forest except for a girl that carries a sperm of the soldier who has not fallen but is returning in glory to his barracks." Radio stations not infrequently feed our listeners with unbridled big beat [big-bit] and with words of the "Mary Lou" kind [as published], and various quasi-cultural centers propagate "discotheque culture," which destroys one's sense of hearing and seeing.

All that primarily distracts the young people's attention from crucial social problems, directing their interests to the periphery of life and pushing them toward unbridled sex and "games for two." Nor is there any lack of publications originating not only with the peripheral communities of young people, but also with experienced sly dodgers who, in keeping with G. Orwell's anticommunist tenets, demand that the state become devoid of ideology [bezideologizacja]. This is why the question is: "To whose advantage is all this?" and "Where are the sources of such presentations and demands?" There is no doubt that part of the creative work in question has its source in common primitivism and social backwardness. But can this be said also of some university and publishing centers? Can all that be explained by primitivism, backwardness and natural perversion? Especially in view of the fact that the blossoming of such presentations is taking place in the face of the intensified pressure of imperialist centers of propaganda and psychological war, which rely on instincts and which have been fostering the same kind of "creativity" for years?

Ideological subversion, combined with the modification of international relations and with efforts to adapt them to the requirements of imperialist policy, is playing an ever increasing role in imperialist indoctrination activity. In the most general terms, the new strategy and tactics boil down to activities aimed at internally demolishing the world socialist system. The implementation of this goal is promoted by stimulating--with the help of all channels of inspiration--tendencies that differentiate, that encourage nihilism and that make it possible for situations and values favoring bourgeois concepts to arise in culture, people's feelings, mentality, and the way and style of life. Providing cheap joys, sex, pornography and so on is greatly significant in this regard. In this way, in the context of intensifying propaganda that relies on exploiting errors and deviations, defeatist moods are promoted and trust in the idea and practice of socialism is undermined.

The concept of extirpating ideology, Zbigniew Brzezinski's technotronic [technotroniczny] concept, various concepts of convergence and so on, which the subversion centers are using extensively, have been mustered to stimulate those tendencies. That is why--aside from the classic forms of foreign policy which are diplomacy and economic potential--imperialism is laying stress on propaganda and propaganda-subversion activities expressed in most varried forms for impact, especially during tense periods in the socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

Among other things, this is done with the help of Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty, the Voice of America and other stations, as well as with the help of books, the press, television, movies, photographs and other forms of presentation. Whispered propaganda, which feeds on shortcomings, shortages, errors, deviations and on the immaturity of some sections of society, also plays a considerable role. The propagation of sex and pornography is often linked to the general tendencies of the modern times, tendencies that are proper to the industrially developed countries. The sphere of sex in such a context often becomes an unbridled entertainment, which is divorced from man's mental life.

But that is not all: It is Brzezinski's dream to go over, within the framework of the "technotronic" concept, to a stage of manipulation in which "technology would be able almost completely to exercise political supervision over every citizen" and in which imperialist managers acquire "an increasing ability to reduce conflicts to dimensions that can be measured and calculated." According to Brzezinski, to achieve such a state it is necessary to fit some people with "blinkers," which can be done by a wide-ranging arsenal of propaganda-subversive means adapted to the development of the situation. As early as in the summer of 1976, the bourgeois mass media and imperialist centers propagated Brzezinski's concept, as contained in his article "America in a Hostile World" (FOREIGN POLICY Issue 23 of 1976). It seems that this article was a kind of attempt to build "new bridges" in order to diversify and win for imperialism various communities in the countries that are objects of special interest to the main bourgeois centers. Among other things, America's historical ties with the countries of interest and these countries' traditions in culture, way of life and so on, were supposed to help in implementing plans to fit these "blinkers." The concept in question is aimed at singling out the elements and countries that are, for example, Roman in character (also Mediterranean or Latin) and to pit them against other cultures that are supposed to be lower quality and less valuable. These concepts are formulated with the help of the old subversive principle of "divide and conquer."

These concepts' main goal is the struggle against communism, as well as ensuring the leading role for American imperialism in the world of capitalism and maximum profits for the extremely expanded military-industrial complex. However, the more enlightened minds and social groups in the United States and elsewhere have long noticed the socially fatal influence of such concepts and the perversions caused by them. In view of that, can we agree that Poland should be a testing ground for such practices, aimed at eliminating ideology and at subjecting attitudes, customs and ways of life to nihilism and perversion? On the contrary, we have many reasons and much strength to draw from our history and present condition to implement the proper and creative conclusions that advantageously help overcome our current difficulties and to map out development prospects in the sphere of culture, customs and ways of life. Of course, this does not mean that we want to reject the positive achievements of other nations, including the nations living in the capitalist system.

WALESA, SOLIDARITY DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ROME

LD131326 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] A 13-strong delegation of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity, headed by Lech Walesa, arrived in Rome this morning. At the airport, the Polish delegation was welcomed by the general secretaries of the three biggest Italian trade union central organizations and also by representatives of the Polish church in Rome. Lech Walesa will be received by Pope John Paul II.

The Italian press, reporting on this visit, states that it is not of a political nature. This is a pilgrimage to a Polish pope which at the same time provides an opportunity to make contacts with the Italian trade union movement.

Walesa Arrival Remarks

LD132334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpt] Our Rome correspondent, Pawel Wasilewski is at the microphone:

An Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions [NSZZ] Solidarity delegation arrived today, led by chairman of the National Coordinating Commission Lech Walesa.

At Rome's Leonardo da Vinci Airport the NSZZ Solidarity delegation was welcomed on behalf of Pope John Paul II by Archbishop Giovanni Coppa from the Vatican Secretariat of State. Also present was Bishop Szczepan Wesoly, delegate of the primate of Poland for pastoral care of Poles abroad.

On behalf of the Italian Trade Union Federation, Italian General Confederation of Labor [CGIL] and Italian Union of Labor [UIL], the delegation was welcomed by the secretaries general of the three trade union agencies: Luciano Lama, Pierre Carniti and Giorgio Benvenuto.

The Solidarity delegation was also welcomed at the Rome airport by Kazimierz Szablewski, head of the Polish team for permament working contacts with the Holy See, and Kazimierz Rozalik, counsellor of the Polish Embassy in Rome and minister plenipotentiary. In a short statement made on his arrival Lech Walesa stated that he was very pleased to find himself on Italian soil. He arrived in Rome to be received by Pope John Paul II. He was pleased that he had an opportunity to meet and to hold talks with representatives of the united federation of the Italian trade unions.

This afternoon the Solidarity delegation visited St Peter's Basilica and later the delegation with Lech Walesa visited the Polish ambassador in Rome, Stanislaw Trepczynski.

In the evening the delegation visited the Polish church of St Stanislaw and then met with expatriate Poles living in Rome.

BRANCH TRADE UNIONS DEBATE DRAFT SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN

LD132200 Warsaw PAP in English 2032 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Jan (PAP)--The Consultative Commission of Poland's branch trade unions debated for the second day today the draft of the 1981 national socio-economic plan.

Pointing out that the draft does not take the fixed minimum living standard as its point of departure, the commission stressed it was necessary to include in the plan such undertakings that would help arrest inflation and protect the population's living standard.

The plan should not avoid a more precise presentation of the intended social goals because of the difficulties in the nation's everyday life and economic activity. According to the consultative body the issue causing the greatest concern is the feasibility of the anticipated supplies of food, increase in the population's conditions.

LE FIGARO SUMMARIZES ECONOMIC REFORM PLAN

LD140859 Paris LE FIGARO in French 12 Jan 81 P 3

[Bernard Margueritte report: "The Plan Has Just Been Published"]

[Text] The [Polish] Commission for Economic Reform has just published its plan relating to the main characteristics of that reform. This text which, after the corrections made by the Politburo, comprises 77 pages, is , of course, extremely interesting since its confirms the Polish party's intention to move toward the reforms introduced by the Hungarians or Yugoslavs or, perhaps in simpler terms, to revive the reformist inspiration of Poland in October 1956. At present it is only a plan and will have to be widely discussed in the country before being--we hope--implemented.

First the committee observes that "the present system of running the economy is not capable of achieving progress in economic efficiency and improving the satisfaction of the people's needs. [paragraph continues]

Therefore it proposes a reform which has five main lines. First, however, the government ought to strive to improve the country's economic stability.

This concerns primarily agricultural policy. According to the report the development of agriculture should be facilitated by giving guarantees to private farmers regarded "as a permanent element of the socialist economy in Poland, and by giving equal rights to all agricultural sectors."

In addition these individual farms must be allowed to expand and must be given the opportunity of buying the machinery and chemical products they need. Similarly investments must be reduced and import structures changed "to the advantage of imports of raw materials, equipment and market goods." Finally, prices remain a very difficult problem and should move closer to real costs.

The reform proper in fact runs along the following lines:

1--Strengthening central planning. It may seem surprising to find this assertion in a document which glorifies decentralization and self-management. In fact, according to the report's authors, that is not really a paradox: "Strengthening the strategic role of central planning and increasing autonomy and self-management in the enterprises--these two main directions which the reform takes are not contradictory. Quite the reverse, they back each other up and form a coherent system." In fact the present system, under which the planning committee deals with everything, means that it is in fact in no position to define the fundamental options of the country's economic development.

2--Decentralization of power. The autonomy of both local authorities and enterprises should be considerably increased. The latter should "take their decisions according to economic calculations and should take the consequences." These principles, however, are not applied to some sectors which remain highly centralized, such as railroads, energy resources and telecommunications.

3--Extending self-management. The proposed reform gives a prominent place to extending self-management in all spheres. It is presumed, for instance, that the cooperatives will return to their self-managed form. Workers' councils are to have the power to express their opinions on all subjects relating to the running of the enterprise. The director himself will "carry out the decisions of the self-managed council."

4--Change in economic structures. "The number of industrial ministries must be reduced and their role and function changed." They will have to concentrate on the theory of industrial policy, development problems and questions of structural changes. It is now the Sejm which will play the essential role.

5--Prime importance of economic calculations. Enterprises must operate according to the principle of profitability. They must obtain bank loans to that end. Furthermore, once the workers have been guaranteed a minimum wage, their income will be closely linked to the enterprise's results, both in profits and in equipment and energy savings.

This plan is therefore undoubtedly very attractive. The authors have no illusions about the fact that it will not be very easy to implement. "The economic reform," they write, "is a major social and political undertaking whose implementation makes it essential to overcome the inertia and resistance of conservative forms and to win the determined support from the working class and all the workers."

Furthermore, the plan is to introduce this reform in three stages, the first relating to the decentralization of power, the second to establishing the necessary legal foundations and the third to transforming the structures. There is no doubt that if this reform were implemented over the next 3 years it would mean a considerable democratization of the Polish system and a fundamental upheaval in its socialist organization.

KANIA, PINKOWSKI ATTEND FACTORY COMMITTEES MEETING

LD141056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] A conference of the first secretaries of party factory committees from the largest industrial enterprises in the country is being held in Warsaw today under the chairmanship of Stanislaw Kania. Taking part in the conference is Premier Jozef Pinkowski.

The debates are devoted to discussion against the background of the sociopolitical and economic situation in the country and of the tasks facing party organizations in enterprises connected with the consolidation of the socialist renewal.

The theme of the conference is closely linked with the preparations for the Ninth PZPR and with actions preceding the congress which are aimed at taking the country out of the difficult situation.

CONGRESS COMMISSION MEMBER ON NEED FOR MASS INPUT

LD111850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Text] Preparations for the ninth extraordinary congress of the party continue. A responsible part in them is being played by the congress commission which is drafting motions and program proposals.

One of its members is Halina Rzezninska, first secretary of the party committee in the People's Army cotton factory in Lodz. In a statement to PAP, she said that she hopes this congress will be more concrete than the previous one and will consider more seriously the proposals submitted. Had we listened better in the past to the voices of the broad party masses and of the entire community, the August events would not have happened.

Halina Rzezninska thinks that at last all the voices coming from below will be noticed. The Lodz Party Committee has a group which collects new proposals. Halina Rzezninska plans to submit to the congress commission the universal demand for a strict definition of the role and function of the party apparatus. This means a precise definition of the range of the powers of both the first secretary of the Central Committee and the Politburo and the apparatuses of lower echelons.

Also of great importance is the liquidation of the so-called musical chairs concerning, in particular, posts having to do with administration.

JOURNALISTS TU CHAIRMAN VIEWS ACTIVITIES, PROPAGANDA

AU131613 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 8 Jan 81 p 1

[Jacek Poprzeczko interview with Jacek Kalabinski, chairman of the Warsaw branch of the Association of Polish Journalists: "I Will Not Become a Clerk"--place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] The times are hard on chairmen and difficult for journalists but we offer you cordial congratulations on having been elected chairman of the Warsaw branch of the Association of Polish Journalists. What issues will be most important during your term?

[Answer] About two-thirds of all Polish journalists work in Warsaw. The most important issue at present is to be able to do one's job honestly. We must assist the efforts made in that regard by the main administration of the association, which is trying to ensure the conditions under which the journalists are able to work in concord with their conscience and social expectations.

Unfortunately, some regression has occurred since the extraordinary all-Poland congress of the association. To use a phrase from space flights: I have in mind the "manual steering" of propaganda. That is producing bad results for all concerned--for society, journalists and the power apparatus itself.

[Question] The atmosphere and discussion at the all-Poland congress and the Warsaw meeting were similar. What will be the specifics of the Warsaw branch's activities?

[Answer] We will deal with more specific issues. For example, I guess that to be in this way: Up to now the association has not engaged in joint talks with the printers or with the technical employees of radio and television. Let us meet them--the people with whom we produce newspapers or programs and let us put our heads together to find out how to eliminate the technical and other difficulties in our work.

[Question] Much was said at the congress about partnerlike relations with the power apparatus. What does that involve?

[Answer] Much of what the journalists were doing was resented by society but they were merely forced to participate in activities whose true sponsors have remained anonymous. Journalists bear direct responsibility in that they give the public their names and present their faces and voices. That is why they should be more important, not only in propaganda.

[Question] You are known as a journalist dealing with international issues. Do you have any experience in organizational activities?

[Answer] No, and I think that it is good. The experience that could be achieved in the past years would be a clerk's experience, and I will resign rather than be a clerk. If that were to take place soon, a new extraordinary congress would have to be convened in keeping with the new statutes.

REDUCED FUEL STOCKS REPORTED AT POWER STATIONS

LD132048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Recently the supply of fuel to power stations has deteriorated. According to the Ministry of Power Industry, in the first 10 days of January the fuel stocks at the storage areas of the stations fell by 400,000 tons. At many large power stations such as Kozienice, Dolna Odra and Polaniec, the stocks are very low. Shortages of coal entail a risk of reduced electricity generation.

MINISTRY REVEALS CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

LD140050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 14 Jan 81

[Text] More meetings dealing with this year's production targets have been held in Warsaw. At the conference in the Ministry of Construction and the Construction Materials Industry those present learned that last year the housing plan was implemented, despite a substantial lowering of targets, by less than 60 percent. Worse results in this respect were scored in Warsaw, in Silesia and in Lodz. The plan for hospital construction was implemented only by 15 percent. It has been recognized that the major task this year is setting up an adequate technological infrastructure, overcoming shortages in the supply of materials and the concentration in the Ministry of Construction of the construction potential scattered in various industrial ministries. This year the building industry workers are to concentrate on housing, construction of hospitals and projects earmarked for the food industry.

NEW CONSTRUCTION MINISTRY OFFICIAL APPOINTED

LD121954 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers on the recommendation of the minister of construction and construction materials industry, has appointed engineer Zdzislaw Kun to the post of under secretary of state in the ministry.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers, following consultations with the voivodship peoples' council in Torun, at the same time recalled from this post Jan Przytarski, expressing thanks for his past work.

PRELIMINARY DATA ON LIVESTOCK CENSUS ANNOUNCED

LD122048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] One of the basic problems at present concerns the improvement of market food supplies. In this respect a report from the Central Statistical Office on the preliminary results of an animal census held in January on individual farms is interesting. Beginning on 31 December last year the number of farm animals totaled 8.2 million head of livestock, including 4.8 million cows, and 13.1 million pigs, including 4.1 million piglets less than 3 months old and 1.6 million breeding sows, and 2 million sheep.

In comparison with the animal population of the same period last year this indicates a drop in the livestock population by 7.5 percent, in the number of cows by 4 percent, in the number of pigs by 14.3 percent, and in the number of sheep by 4.6 percent.

Unfavorable trends have appeared in almost all voivodships, according to PAP. Since the increase in the price of livestock and the larger amounts of fodder obtained from import it now seems that certain damaging trends have been halted.

LODZ UNIVERSITY SIGNS ACCORD WITH PROTEST STUDENTS

LD121754 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] The protest sit-in which lasted for several days at Lodz University ended yesterday morning with the university authorities and students' representatives signing a communique concerning university demands.

The demands contained in the communique concern the program and organization of studies, the participation of students in decisions concerning the life of the university and social matters. The second point of the agreement arouses the most controversy and discussion continued on it for over 2 hours. The final statement of the rector concerning the senate went as follows:

[Begin recording, presumably of rector] The rector undertakes, at the next meeting of the senate, and the next meeting of the Council of Departments and the Council of Institutes, to submit a proposal concerning widening these bodies with the representatives of students and [word indistinct] science workers. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The extraordinary meeting of the senate which will decide on the composition of the senate itself will be held, according to the students' demands, on 19 January. The meeting will also be attended by 10 representatives of the students. On behalf of the university authorities, the rector, Prof Romuald Skowronski, has approved and endorsed the right to a free choice of subject for master degree thesis, seminar, and specialization, and the access to prohibited works at the university library. At the same time the participation of students in deciding the affairs of the university will be increased, by guaranteeing the right to assess the way in which lecturing will be conducted.

The Commission of Students' Unity, which signed the agreement with the authorities, has delegated three members for talks with the minister of science, higher education and technology, which were to be held in Warsaw today. Also the arrival of Minister Janusz Gorski is expected together with a group of persons authorized to examine and implement demands which are outside the powers of the rector of Lodz University.

Until the arrival of the commission the state of protest readiness will continue.

Without questioning the rights of the students' demands, we cannot help but remark that it is high time that various just issues--not only of students but of everybody--were settled fairly, successfully and promptly, but in a more normal way, without any element of blackmail or of asking for over-hasty decisions. Decisions made in such a way could prove to be premature. The introduction of normality and order in relations between the authorities and society depends on the attitude and common sense of others apart from the authorities.

DAILY CARRIES EXCHANGE ON 1968 ANTISEMITIC EVENTS

AU121635 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 2, 3, 4 Jan 81 p 4

["(SZEL.)" column: "Evaluations and Revaluations"]

[Excerpt] In the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy

During the discussion at the most recent plenum of the Supreme Council of the union a symptomatic exchange of views took place on the events of March 1968.

The first to bring up the subject was Janusz Zarzycki (we cite him from the record of the discussion published in ZA WOLNOSC I LUD), who said:

"We have to take the corpse out of the cupboard because it stinks--to say a few words about and to explain the situation, problems and results of the 1968 events. And we have to do it without anger--rationally. We must not pretend that nothing happened in that year and we must not bury our heads in the sand. Well, the issue does not boil down to the antisemitic action that took place at that time. And one more thing: Let no one try to convince me about some fairytales about Zionism. In 1968 I, myself, watched on television a rally that took place in a voivodship town. In the background of the stand where a Politburo member could be seen among other dignitaries you could see a magnificent banner reading: 'Jews Go To Palestine.'"

Jozef Czerwinski made a reply to General Zarzycki's statement.

"It so happened, he said, that after 1956 a comrade and myself were appointed to a verification committee that had to verify the members of the former Ministry of Public Security--two departments that were already functioning within the Ministry of Internal Affairs. [sentence as published] When we were being sent to that committee we were told: Comrades, settle accounts with antisemitism. And indeed at the party meeting I attended many people spoke in a highly controversial manner. And when I asked about the background of such statements one of the party organization secretaries said: When I draw up a pattern of the Security Ministry before 1956 and list its personnel, you comrade will comprehend why such statements have been made here. And when he listed that personnel everything became clear, because, indeed, you could hardly find a Pole in a leading post. And in the cell in whose charge colleague Zarzycki was for a long time the situation in that regard was not better. And that is why I think that also colleague Zarzycki had his hand in provoking that improper banner, from which I would have dissociated myself most decidedly."

Jozef Czerwinski continued: "In 1968 large groups of students, who had been beaten by clubs, were often inspired and led by the young people who had themselves been students--that is, members of that previously privileged section of society and by the young people who had been admitted to higher schools by virtue of the so-called rector's lists. That group of the proteges of the then minister of higher education tried to take the lead in those actions. I am skeptical about the statement that 1968 was our victory. It was a bitter victory, one that was also achieved by clubbing the students, who in their mass did not know anyting about the situation and who were incited by the politicos who were already bankrupt."

It seems that this is a correct evaluation, but we should bear in mind that most of our people know so little about March of 1968 that any discussion of them is bound to be accompanied by suppositions.

On the other hand, insofar as the merits of the aforementioned quotations are concerned, one of the principles of the Polish way of patriotic thinking comes to mind--that origins, like views about the world, must neither positively nor negatively influence a citizen's place in society. Whenever that principle is deviated from (in either direction) bad results are bound to materialize.

NEW BANK PRESIDENT, KONIN VOIVODA APPOINTED

LD132030 Warsaw Domestic Serivce in Polish 1900 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] The Council of Ministers at the request of the chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Stanislaw Majewski to the post of the president of the Polish National Bank. Recently he held the post of deputy president of the bank. The chairman of the Council of Ministers thanked former president Prof Witold Bien for his work in the Polish National Bank. Witold Bien has been under secretary of state in the Ministry of Finance, holding the post simultaneously with that of president of the bank.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Edward Brzeczek to the post of voivoda in Konin. Recently he held the post of chairman of the voivodship branch of the Chief Technical Organization in Konin. At the same time the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Henryk Kasimierczak from the post of voivoda in Konin.

MORE CREDIT TO BE SOUGHT FROM FRANCE, FRG

LD091129 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Jan 80 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Warsaw To Ask For New Payment Facilities in the West"]

[Text] Before the end of the month the Poles are expected to ask for new payment facilities, particularly in Paris and Bonn. The German Government, for its part, has just agreed in principle to guarantee a supplementary credit of DM300 million (about FR690 million), in addition to the DM1.2 billion advanced in early October (with a partial guarantee) by a group of German bankers. The Poles had asked for an increase of DM700 million.

For some months the Polish authorities have been negotiating with the French treasury to obtain renewal and if possible extension of the arrangement concluded for 1980 (see LE MONDE 30 October 1980), namely the rescheduling over 8 years--with the suspension of repayment for the first 4 years--of the repayment of a sum of FR 1.25 billion in guaranteed loans which fell due in 1980.

A Foreign Debt of $24 Billion

At least FR 1.7 billion in "export" credits guaranteed by Coface (French insurance company for foreign trade) will fall due (interest and repayment of the principal) in 1981. But the Poles, who must repay financial loans concluded with French banks, would like to obtain more from the treasury. In all, Poland's foreign debt has now risen to around $24 billion, about one-fourth of which is made up of credits guaranteed by foreign states or direct loans agreed to by such states (France and the FRG were the main creditors). It is estimated that more than $7 billion (about FR31 billion) falls due this year. On 16 December, let us recall, the EEC decided to sell certain food products (butter, sugar, meat, rapeseed and so forth) to Poland at advantageous prices. These purchases will be paid for on credit. Warsaw is also seeking credits to finance several industrial projects.

BRIEFS

VICE MINISTERS LEAVE POSTS--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has relieved Jozef Grenda from the post of first vice minister of health and social welfare and Aleksander Szerwentke from the post of vice minister of construction and construction materials industry--both at their own request. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3-4 Jan 81 p 2 AU]

INDIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NONALIGNED MEETING

AU131713 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jan 81 p 1

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Jan (TANJUG)--C. Gharekhan, secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of India, has paid a visit to Belgrade within the framework of preparations for the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries which will be held in New Delhi from 9 to 12 February.

Today Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Gharekhan and had a long talk with him. A wide identity of views of India and Yugoslavia on the issues that will be discussed at the conference was manifested during the talk. A mutual readiness to continue consultations and cooperation on these and other issues of mutual interest was expressed. Ashok Chib, Indian ambassador in Belgrade, participated in the talk.

Yesterday and today Gharekhan held exhaustive consultations with Ignac Golob and Kazimir Vidas, assistant federal secretaries for foreign affairs. Today he left Belgrade for Algiers.

BORBA REPORTS ON SAWPY-POLISARIO FRONT TALKS

AU131707 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jan 81 p 6

[Text] Belgrade--Yesterday the delegations of the SAWPY Federal Conference and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Sagui el Hamra and Rio de Oro (Western Sahara) [Polisario Front] headed by Mihajlo Zvicer, member of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium and president of the Kosovo SAWP Provincial Conference, and Bachir Mustafa Sayed, deputy general secretary of Polisario Front, respectively, held their concluding talks at the SAWPY offices.

Views on some current international problems and especially on the world's hotbeds of crisis were exchanged during the friendly, open and cordial talks. Special attention was devoted to the nonaligned movement and policy and the urgent need to further strengthen the original principles, action unity and cooperation of nonaligned countries was stressed.

Today the Polisario delegation left our country.

DRAGOSAVAC ATTENDS KOSOVO LEAGUE MEETING

AU131705 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has attended a meeting of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo. Some current socioeconomic and political trends in the province and the activities of the League of Communists of Kosovo were discussed.

In the opening report by Petar Kostic, secretary of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee, and in the discussion that followed, it was stressed that incessant and intensive ideopolitical activities of the League of Communists of Kosovo have contributed to a favorable political situation in the province.

Dragosavac will have talks today with representatives of Pristina University and in the afternoon will address the political aktiv of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo.

Dragosavac Comments

LD132126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 13 Jan (TANJUG)--Today, at the beginning of his 2-day visit to Kosovo, Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, attended a meeting of the Provincial Committee Presidium of the Kosovo League of Communists. At the meeting, some topical socioeconomic and political developments in the province and the activity of the Kosovo League of Communists were discussed.

Taking part in the discussion, Dr Dusan Dragosavac stressed that the assessments of the situation, and the possibilities and needs regarding the further development of the Province of Kosovo, set forth in detailed contributions at the debate, were quite realistic. When Yugoslavia's problems and those of each of its parts are discussed, Dragosavac stressed, one must constantly bear in mind the specific realities of the world in which we live--which is far from ideal--and the fact that we are a class society. In this connection Dragosavac pointed out the irreplaceable ideological and political cohesion and action role of the League of Communists. Having stated that the world situation is very difficult, both politically and economically, Dr Dragosavac said that this obliged us even more to consistently strengthen and develop our revolution of socialist self-management, equality, brotherhood and the unity of all our nationalities.

Speaking on the construction of the material basis for developing underdeveloped republics, Dragosavac said that this was a lasting and joint task of all the republics and provinces--both the developed and the underdeveloped. Of course, in this context it is always implied that everyone will shoulder the main burden in his own area, but with appropriate lasting and creative solidarity, said Dragosavac. He said he thought that this question was not a short-term one and that it would probably be there as long as the era of socialist construction.

Dragosavac went on to say that despite the fact that significant results had been attained in the development and in the training of the League of Communists, greater ideological-political militancy of the basic organizations and of every League of Communist member was required because we have not yet gotten used to the idea of speaking openly without fearing that this may give rise to misunderstandings, remarked Dragosavac.

In conclusion Dr Dusan Dragosavac said that the problems and the difficulties were great but that the possibilities of resolving these problems, primarily through better work and greater responsibility in all areas of life, were even greater.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY REVIEWS DEFENSE BILL

LD132007 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1520 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] Sarajevo, 13 Jan (TANJUG)--At today's session, chaired by Raif Dizdarevic, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina reviewed the draft federal law on all-people's defense. It is reported that the Presidency was briefed on the progress of work on drawing up this draft, and that it gave a positive assessment of the contribution hitherto made by the Council for All-People's Defense of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency in all stages of work on this law.

The Presidency adopted the opinions of the Council for All-People's Defense of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency with regard to the draft law, supported its basic resolutions, and considered that the draft law represents a firm basis for ratification and adoption of the definitive text of the law. In giving its support to the draft law, the Presidency also ratified the standpoints on further involvement in the upcoming debates on this document.